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ABSTRACT

The most recent in an annual series on multiple jobholders, this report shows the number of U.S. workers holding two or more jobs at the same time by industry, occupation, and demographic characteristics, and outlines reasons for holding second jobs. Based primarily on information from the Current Population Survey, conducted and tabulated for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census, the estimates in the report are for persons 16 years of age or older in the civilian noninstitutional population during the calendar week ending May 15, 1976. A two-page summary of the findings on multiple job holders begins the report. Following are four tables of figures showing primary and secondary jobs for persons holding two jobs or more, by industry, class of worker, and sex. A fifth table gives the main reasons for working at more than one job, with figures for age, sex, marital status, race, and usual weekly earnings. Appendix A, three pages of explanatory notes for the previous five tables, describes briefly the labor force concepts, sample design, estimating methods, and reliability of the estimates. Appendix B contains 14 reference tables giving more detailed information and figures as to the occupation (primary and secondary), industry group, class of worker, hours worked at secondary job, total hours worked, earnings on primary job, and personal characteristics of persons holding two jobs or more. Some tables are further categorized as to age, sex, and race. (BL)

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Multiple Jobholders, May 1976

CE

Special Labor Force Report 194

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

1977

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Preface

This Special Labor Force Report on Multiple Jobholders in May 1976 is the most recent in the annual series on this subject. It shows the number of workers holding two or more jobs at the same time by industry, occupation, and demographic characteristics, and outlines reasons for holding second jobs.

Estimates in this report are for persons 16 years of age or older in the civilian noninstitutional population during the calendar week ending May 15, 1976. The report is based primarily on information from the Current Population Survey, conducted and tabulated for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census.

Data on multiple jobholders in 1975 were published in the *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1975 (pp. 56–61), and reprinted with additional tabular data and explanatory notes as Special Labor Force Report 182.

This report was prepared by Kopp Michelotti, an economist in the Office of Current Employment Analysis.

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Multiple Jobholders, May 1976

Multiple jobholders are those employed persons who, during the survey week, (1) held jobs as wage or salary workers with two or more employers, (2) were self-employed and also held a wage or salary job, or (3) were unpaid family workers and also held a secondary wage or salary job.[1] The primary job is the one at which the greatest number of hours were worked.

An estimated 3.9 million workers, 4.5 percent of all employed persons, held two jobs or more simultaneously in May 1976. Both the number and the rate of multiple jobholding were about the same as a year earlier (table 1). May 1976 marked the third consecutive year in which the multiple jobholding rate has been significantly below the 5 percent rate which had prevailed during the 1960's and early 1970's. Multiple jobholding remains an economic phenomenon apparently unrelated to any wide swings in the overall economy. For instance, the Nation's unemployment rate rose from 4.6 percent in May 1974 to 8.3 percent in May 1975 and then receded to 6.7 percent in May 1976 (not seasonally adjusted). However, during this same period, both the number of multiple jobholders and the rate of multiple jobholding did not change significantly. Further, changes in the multiple jobholding rate were compared with changes in the May unemployment rate for one 3-year period and eleven annual periods. In three cases, the unemployment rate and the multiple jobholding rate both changed significantly in the same direction; in three cases, the unemployment rate and the multiple jobholding rate both changed significantly but in opposite directions. In five of the comparisons, the unemployment rate changed significantly but the multiple jobholding rate did not, and in one instance, the multiple jobholding rate changed significantly but not the unemployment rate.

Over half of the "moonlighters" held two nonagricultural wage or salary jobs, while about one-quarter combined wage or salary work and self-employment in nonagricultural industries. Over 800,000 multiple jobholders, one-fifth of the total, had at least one job in agriculture. Most of this latter group were nonagricultural wage and salary workers who operated their own farms as a secondary job (table 2).

Demographic characteristics

As in previous years, multiple jobholding in May 1976 varied by age, sex, and marital status. The multiple jobholding rate for men, 5.8 percent, was over twice as high as the rate for women. The rate for women, 2.6 percent, fell somewhat since May 1975, but remained higher than it had been in the years prior to 1971. In nearly all age groups, men had substantially higher multiple jobholding rates than women. Men in the prime working ages of 25 to 54 continued to have the highest moonlighting rates—between 6 percent and 7 percent in May 1976.

The multiple jobholding rate of married men, 6.4 percent, was higher than that of other men; in contrast, married women were less likely to moonlight than single, widowed, divorced, or separated women. Among both men and women, relatively more whites than blacks[2] held second jobs.

The increase in the proportion of the work force who are women has been a minor factor in the lower overall multiple jobholding rate in the last few years. In 1970, 37.5 percent of all employed persons were women. This proportion rose to 40.1 percent in 1976. Thus, the increasing weight of the relatively low multiple jobholding rate of women has exerted some downward pressure on the overall rate. However, the decrease in the overall rate reflects primarily a lower dual jobholding rate among men.

Two demographic factors contributed to this decline. As indicated earlier, married men have higher multiple jobholding rates than other men. The proportion of employed men who were married decreased from 78 percent in 1970 to 73 percent in 1976. Also, men with large families tend to moonlight more than others, and average family size has been declining. Among married men who were wage and salary workers and also household heads, 24 percent had 3 children or more in 1970, but only 18 percent had 3 children or more in 1976. These two factors, however, explain only partially the decline in moonlighting among men.

[1] Also included as multiple jobholders are persons who had two jobs during the survey week only because they were changing from one job to another. This group is very small—about 1 percent of all multiple jobholders in May 1976. Persons employed only in private households (as cleaners, launderers, gardeners, babysitters, and so on) who worked for two employers or more during the survey week were not counted as multiple jobholders because working for serveral employers is considered an inherent characteristic of this type of work. Also excluded were self-employed persons with additional farms or businesses, as well as persons with secondary jobs as unpaid family workers.

[2] Data for all persons other than white are used in this report to represent data for blacks since the latter constitute about nine-tenths of all persons other than white in the United States; the remaining tenth are mostly American Indians and persons of Asian origin.

Other factors examined do not appear related to the decrease in multiple jobholding. For example, even though family incomes have been rising, higher primary job earnings do not necessarily correlate with lower multiple jobholding rates. It has also been suggested that the increase in the proportion of wives who work may be related to the decline in their husbands' multiple jobholding. However, for the last five years, the multiple jobholding rate of men whose wives were in the labor force has been higher than that of husbands whose wives were not in the work force. In 1976, the rates were 7.5 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively.

Occupation and industry

Men employed as teachers below the college level on their primary jobs had, as usual, the highest moonlighting rate, 18 percent, followed by protective service workers (such as police, firefighters, and guards) and medical and health workers, excluding physicians and other practitioners. Engineers, operatives (except transport), and nonfarm laborers had low multiple jobholding rates, 4 percent. (See table 3.) For women, teachers and farm laborers had the highest moonlighting rates, 5 percent, while retail sales workers, operatives, and nonfarm laborers had rates below 2 percent.

Among the men who were moonlighters, over 20 percent worked in a professional or technical capacity at their secondary jobs and 17 percent were farmers. Managerial, craft, and service occupations each accounted for about one-tenth of the secondary employment. Among women multiple jobholders, one out of four was a professional or technical worker. Clerical and service work each accounted for one-fifth of the women's secondary jobs.

By industry, men whose main jobs were in educational services and in State and local public administration had the highest multiple jobholding rates, around 14 percent, reflecting the high rates of teachers and protective service workers. (See table 4.) Men who were in health, welfare, religious, and other professional service industries or were unpaid family workers on farms also had high multiple jobholding rates, about 9 percent. The lowest rates were for workers in durable goods manufacturing, retail trade, private household service, and persons self-employed in nonagricultural industries—about 4 percent. Women who were hired workers in agriculture had a multiple jobholding rate of 5 percent, followed by those in public administration, private households, and educational services with rates around 4 percent. For women wage workers in nonfarm industries, the lowest rates were in manufacturing and in transportation and public utilities, about 1 percent.

On their second jobs, nearly 40 percent of male moonlighters were self-employed—about equally divided between agriculture and nonagricultural industries—in contrast to fewer than 10 percent who were self-employed on their primary jobs. Wage and salary work in service industries, primarily education and other professional services, accounted for 22 percent of the second jobs, and retail trade accounted for 12 percent. The industries in which most women found secondary employment were much the same as for men, but the proportions differed. Over 40 percent moonlighted in service industries, with a large proportion in private households as well as in education and other professional services. Nearly one out of four worked in retail trade, and one-sixth were self-employed in nonagricultural industries. In contrast to men, however, few women had second jobs in agriculture.

Moonlighting hours

Men worked more hours at secondary jobs than women, a median of 14 hours per week compared with 11 hours per week. Men in the prime working ages of 25 to 54 worked longest. Nearly one-quarter of them spent 22 hours or more per week moonlighting. Men typically held one full-time job and one part-time job; 19 percent had two part-time jobs, and a small proportion had the equivalent of two full-time jobs. On the other hand, only 45 percent of the women combined full-time and part-time work, while half had two part-time jobs. There was no substantial difference between whites and blacks in hours worked at second jobs.

Persons who moonlighted as farmers worked the longest hours, 17 per week, on average. About 30 percent worked 22 hours or more on their farms. Craft workers averaged 16 hours per week, and nearly a quarter put in 22 hours or more. Professionals averaged only 10 hours per week, and 42 percent spent 7 hours or less moonlighting.

Reflecting the long hours of persons who moonlight as farmers, the industry data show that the longest hours on second jobs were reported by persons self-employed in agriculture. Nearly one-quarter of those in transportation, communication, and public utilities and in business and repair service worked 22 hours or more. Those working in private household and educational services worked the shortest hours, averaging 7 hours and 9 hours respectively.

Reasons for multiple jobholding

In May 1976, 30 percent of multiple jobholders reported that they held second jobs in order to meet regular expenses. An additional 5 percent said that they moonlighted to pay off debts. Twenty percent reported that they moonlighted because they enjoyed the work on their second jobs (table 5). Reasons for moonlighting were much the same for men and women, except that twice as large a proportion of women were helping a friend or relative—8 percent compared with 4 percent. In general, economic reasons were more important for black dual jobholders than for white. Nearly half of the black multiple jobholders said they were working at two jobs to meet regular expenses, and one-tenth said they were moonlighting to pay off debts, much higher proportions than for whites. Relatively twice as many whites

as blacks said they enjoyed the work on their second jobs. Men under 25 years of age were less likely than older men to moonlight to meet regular expenses and more likely to be saving for the future or to buy something special. The same was true of women. Married men were most likely to moonlight to meet regular expenses; however, as large a proportion of married women moonlighted because they enjoyed the work as moonlighted to meet regular expenses.

Table 1. Agricultural and nonagricultural employment of persons holding two jobs or more, and multiple jobholding rates, by sex and race, May 1962 to May 1976

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Persons holding 2 jobs or more									
	Total	At least one job in agriculture	Two jobs in nonagricultural industries			Multiple jobholding rate[1]				
			Total	Two wage and salary jobs	Wage and salary job and self-employment	Both sexes	Men	Women	White	Black and other
May—										
1962	3,342	868	2,474	1,749	725	4.9	6.4	2.0	4.9	4.6
1963	3,921	1,071	2,850	2,073	777	5.7	7.4	2.4	5.7	5.2
1964	3,726	1,069	2,657	1,928	729	5.2	6.9	2.1	5.3	4.7
1965	3,756	1,065	2,691	1,914	777	5.2	6.7	2.3	5.3	4.0
1966	3,636	936	2,700	1,934	766	4.9	6.4	2.2	5.0	4.3
1969	4,008	939	3,069	2,326	743	5.2	6.9	2.3	5.3	4.5
1970	4,048	943	3,105	2,356	749	5.2	7.0	2.2	5.3	4.4
1971	4,035	851	3,184	2,288	896	5.1	6.7	2.6	5.3	3.8
1972	3,770	831	2,939	2,066	873	4.6	6.0	2.4	4.8	3.7
1973	4,262	987	3,275	2,410	865	5.1	6.6	2.7	5.1	4.7
1974	3,889	848	3,041	2,169	872	4.5	5.8	2.6	4.6	3.8
1975	3,918	890	3,028	2,131	897	4.7	5.8	2.9	4.8	3.7
1976	3,948	819	3,129	2,191	938	4.5	5.8	2.6	4.7	2.8

[1] Multiple jobholders as a percent of all employed persons.

NOTE: No surveys were made in 1967 and 1968.

Table 2. Type of industry and class of worker of primary and secondary jobs for persons holding two jobs or more, May 1975 and May 1976

(Numbers in thousands)

Date, type of industry, and class of worker of primary job	Total employed	Persons holding 2 jobs or more		Type of industry and class of worker of secondary job					
		Number	Percent of total employed	Agriculture			Nonagricultural industries		
				Total	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers	Total	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers
May 1975									
Total	84,146	3,918	4.7	705	133	572	3,213	2,549	664
Agriculture	3,622	253	7.0	68	36	32	185	180	5
Wage and salary workers	1,300	83	6.4	46	14	32	37	32	5
Self-employed workers	1,781	135	7.6	14	14	[1]	121	121	[1]
Unpaid family workers	540	35	6.5	8	8	[2]	27	27	[2]
Nonagricultural industries	80,524	3,665	4.6	637	97	540	3,028	2,369	659
Wage and salary workers	74,270	3,422	4.6	632	92	540	2,790	2,131	659
Self-employed workers	5,714	225	3.9	3	3	[1]	222	222	[1]
Unpaid family workers	540	18	3.3	2	2	[2]	16	16	[2]
May 1976									
Total	87,278	3,948	4.5	674	100	574	3,273	2,535	738
Agriculture	3,415	199	5.8	54	34	20	144	144	-
Wage and salary workers	1,296	64	4.9	34	14	20	29	29	-
Self-employed workers	1,697	113	6.7	17	17	[1]	97	97	[1]
Unpaid family workers	422	22	5.2	3	3	[2]	19	19	[2]
Nonagricultural industries	83,863	3,749	4.5	620	66	554	3,129	2,391	738
Wage and salary workers	77,447	3,541	4.6	612	58	554	2,929	2,191	738
Self-employed workers	5,922	204	3.4	8	8	[1]	196	196	[1]
Unpaid family workers	494	5	1.0	-	-	[2]	5	5	[2]

[1] Self-employed persons with a secondary business or farm, but no wage or salary job, were not counted as multiple jobholders.

[2] Persons whose primary job was as an unpaid family worker were counted as multiple jobholders only if they also held a wage or salary job.

Table 3. Occupation of primary and secondary jobs for persons holding two jobs or more, by sex, May 1976

Occupation group	Persons holding 2 jobs or more							
	Men				Women			
	Occupation of primary job		Percent distribution by occupation of—		Occupation of primary job		Percent distribution by occupation of—	
	Number (thousands)	Multiple job-holding rate[1]	Primary job	Secondary job	Number (thousands)	Multiple job-holding rate[1]	Primary job	Secondary job
All occupations	3,037	5.8	100.0	100.0	911	2.6	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	737	9.6	24.3	21.3	228	4.1	25.0	23.7
Engineers	45	4.0	1.5	.4	-	-	-	.2
Medical and other health workers	88	10.9	2.9	3.6	34	2.3	3.7	3.6
Teachers, except college	177	17.8	5.8	2.3	121	5.2	13.3	7.8
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers	427	9.0	14.1	15.0	74	4.2	8.1	12.1
Managers and administrators, except farm	407	5.6	13.4	12.2	53	2.7	5.8	5.9
Sales workers	153	4.8	5.0	7.8	39	1.7	4.3	12.2
Retail	60	5.3	2.0	3.9	27	1.4	3.0	10.2
Other sales workers	92	4.5	3.0	4.0	13	3.1	1.4	1.9
Clerical and kindred workers	225	6.8	7.4	2.9	317	2.6	34.8	20.3
Craft and kindred workers	476	4.5	15.7	10.1	13	2.3	1.4	1.4
Operatives, except transport	252	4.1	8.3	3.8	32	.8	3.5	2.7
Transport equipment operatives	150	4.9	4.9	4.9	3	1.5	.3	1.2
Nonfarm laborers	164	4.2	5.4	6.7	3	.7	.3	.8
Private household workers	2	[2]	.1	.1	41	3.9	4.5	8.6
Service workers, except private household	315	6.9	10.4	10.8	160	2.5	17.6	20.1
Protective service workers	144	11.7	4.7	3.7	3	3.4	.3	.2
Cleaning service workers	93	6.0	3.1	3.3	17	2.2	1.9	3.5
Other service workers	78	4.4	2.6	3.9	141	2.6	15.5	16.5
Farmers and farm managers	106	7.2	3.5	17.3	2	[2]	.2	2.0
Farm laborers and supervisors	49	5.1	1.6	2.2	19	4.8	2.1	1.0

[1] Persons holding 2 jobs or more as percent of total employed in each occupation. Total employed is sum of single jobholders and those holding 2 jobs or more whose primary job is in that occupation.
[2] Rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table 4. Industry group and class of worker of primary and secondary jobs for persons holding two jobs or more, by sex, May 1976

Industry group and class of worker	Persons holding 2 jobs or more							
	Men				Women			
	Industry of primary job		Percent distribution by industry of—		Industry of primary job		Percent distribution by industry of—	
	Number (thousands)	Multiple job-holding rate[1]	Primary job	Secondary job	Number (thousands)	Multiple job-holding rate[1]	Primary job	Secondary job
All industries	3,037	5.8	100.0	100.0	911	2.6	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	177	6.1	5.8	21.2	22	3.5	2.4	3.2
Wage and salary workers	52	4.8	1.7	2.9	12	5.2	1.3	1.2
Self-employed workers	112	6.8	3.7	18.3	1	1.0	.1	2.1
Unpaid family workers	13	8.4	.4	[2]	9	3.1	1.0	[2]
Nonagricultural industries	2,860	5.8	94.2	78.8	889	2.6	97.6	96.8
Wage and salary workers	2,700	6.0	88.9	59.4	841	2.6	92.3	80.2
Mining	37	5.5	1.2	.1	-	-	-	1.3
Construction	176	4.5	5.8	3.7	6	2.4	.7	1.3
Manufacturing	652	4.7	21.5	4.3	68	1.2	7.5	2.7
Durable goods	380	4.2	12.5	1.8	31	1.1	3.4	1.0
Nondurable goods	272	5.6	9.0	2.5	37	1.2	4.1	1.8
Transportation and public utilities	221	5.3	7.3	5.3	15	1.3	1.6	1.3
Wholesale and retail trade	406	4.5	13.4	13.4	176	2.5	19.3	24.6
Wholesale	129	5.2	4.2	1.8	19	2.4	2.1	1.4
Retail	277	4.3	9.1	11.5	157	2.5	17.2	23.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	97	4.9	3.2	4.5	58	2.4	6.4	3.5
Services	792	9.5	26.1	22.4	454	3.2	49.8	43.6
Private household	9	3.8	.3	1.2	46	4.2	5.0	9.3
Business and repair	88	5.7	2.9	2.9	24	3.1	2.6	4.8
Educational services	385	14.4	12.7	6.3	177	3.6	19.4	9.9
Professional services, except educational	230	8.7	7.6	7.2	167	2.8	18.3	14.2
All other services	80	6.7	2.6	4.7	39	2.9	4.3	5.4
Public administration	318	9.8	10.5	5.8	65	4.2	7.1	3.2
Postal service	36	6.3	1.2	.2	5	3.9	.5	.1
Other Federal	57	5.7	1.9	1.3	25	4.3	2.7	.7
State and local	225	13.5	7.4	4.3	35	4.2	3.8	2.4
Self-employed workers	158	3.7	5.2	19.4	46	2.9	5.0	16.5
Unpaid family workers	2	[3]	.1	[2]	3	.7	.3	[3]

[1] Persons holding 2 jobs or more as percent of total employed in each industry. Total employed is sum of single jobholders and those holding 2 jobs or more whose primary job is in that industry.
[2] Persons whose only extra job was as unpaid family workers were not counted as multiple jobholders.
[3] Rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table 5. Main reason for working at more than one job, by age, sex, marital status, race, and usual weekly earnings, May 1976

(Percent distribution)

Item	Number (thousands)	Percent	Meet regular expenses	Pay off debts	Save for future	Get experience	Help friend or relative	Buy something special	Enjoy the work	Other
All persons	3,948	100.0	30.0	5.4	8.3	6.6	4.9	9.2	19.8	15.8
Men	3,037	100.0	30.4	5.5	8.2	6.7	3.9	9.5	20.0	15.9
Age										
Less than 25 years	452	100.0	17.9	8.7	14.3	5.4	9.8	17.4	10.7	15.9
25 to 34 years	890	100.0	29.6	7.1	6.6	8.0	4.3	11.2	19.5	13.5
35 to 44 years	694	100.0	37.9	4.5	7.3	6.7	2.5	7.7	15.7	17.6
45 to 54 years	598	100.0	31.9	4.6	7.3	6.6	1.5	4.9	27.2	16.1
55 years and over	402	100.0	31.0	1.3	7.5	5.4	2.6	6.5	28.2	17.8
Race										
White	2,851	100.0	29.5	5.0	8.3	6.9	4.0	9.4	20.8	16.1
Black and other	186	100.0	44.1	12.4	6.5	3.2	2.7	10.8	8.1	12.4
Marital status										
Married, spouse present	2,452	100.0	33.9	5.2	7.8	6.7	3.1	8.1	21.0	14.4
Single and other marital status[1]	585	100.0	15.2	6.9	9.9	6.5	7.6	15.6	15.8	22.2
Usual weekly earnings										
Under $100	259	100.0	30.7	6.0	9.6	4.4	6.0	13.5	10.0	19.9
$100 to $149	348	100.0	38.0	10.1	4.6	4.6	3.8	9.9	11.9	16.8
$150 to $199	449	100.0	38.6	4.3	7.1	2.7	6.2	11.0	19.2	10.7
$200 or more	1,697	100.0	26.9	5.0	9.0	8.3	2.6	8.8	23.9	15.5
$200 to $249	557	100.0	31.4	6.8	8.8	5.7	3.8	9.7	21.8	11.9
$250 or more	1,140	100.0	24.6	4.2	9.2	9.5	2.0	8.4	24.9	17.2
Women	911	100.0	28.7	5.0	8.6	6.3	8.3	8.3	19.1	15.6
Age										
Less than 25 years	236	100.0	14.3	12.6	15.2	6.9	7.8	13.0	10.4	19.9
25 to 34 years	263	100.0	29.6	3.8	6.5	8.0	12.5	8.7	19.8	11.4
35 to 44 years	169	100.0	44.7	-	5.3	8.3	3.0	7.1	18.3	13.0
45 to 54 years	138	100.0	30.8	2.3	8.3	1.5	4.5	5.3	27.1	20.3
55 years and over	106	100.0	31.1	1.9	4.9	2.9	13.6	2.9	29.1	13.6
Race										
White	834	100.0	26.3	4.7	8.7	6.9	8.9	8.2	19.8	16.2
Black and other	77	100.0	57.7	8.5	4.2	-	1.4	8.5	11.3	8.5
Marital status										
Married, spouse present	463	100.0	25.1	5.1	6.6	8.8	8.6	7.5	24.5	14.1
Single and other marital status[1]	448	100.0	32.5	4.9	10.5	3.8	8.1	9.2	13.7	17.0
Usual weekly earnings										
Under $100	366	100.0	30.7	3.3	8.0	5.8	11.6	6.4	17.7	16.6
$100 to $149	215	100.0	28.7	3.8	10.4	5.2	6.2	9.0	21.8	15.2
$150 to $199	120	100.0	32.5	18.3	9.2	2.5	5.0	8.3	10.8	13.3
$200 or more	150	100.0	19.9	1.3	9.9	12.6	8.6	9.9	21.2	16.6

[1] Other marital status includes widowed, divorced, and separated.

Appendix A. Explanatory Notes

Estimates in this report are based on supplementary questions in the May 1976 monthly survey of the labor force conducted and tabulated for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census. The basic labor force concepts, sample design, estimating methods, and reliability of the data are described briefly in the material which follows.[1]

Concepts

Population coverage. Each month trained interviewers collect information from a sample of about 47,000 households in 461 areas in 923 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Estimates in this report are for persons 16 years of age and over in the civilian noninstitutional population during the calendar week ending May 15, 1976. The civilian noninstitutional population excludes all members of the Armed Forces and inmates of institutions, such as homes for the aged and correctional institutions.

Employed. Employed persons are all those who during the survey week (a) did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family or (b) did not work but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons, whether they were paid by their employers for the time off or were seeking other jobs.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker. The data on occupation, industry, and class of worker refer to the primary and secondary jobs held during the survey week. The primary job of a person employed at two jobs or more is the job at which the greatest number of hours were worked during the week.

The occupation and industry categories used here are those used in the 1970 Census of Population. The class-of-worker breakdown specifies "wage and salary workers," "self-employed workers," and "unpaid family workers." Wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, payment in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer or any government unit. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Multiple jobholders. For purposes of this survey, a multiple jobholder is an employed person who, during the survey week, (1) had a job as a wage or salary worker with two employers or more, (2) was self-employed and also held a wage or salary job, or (3) worked as an unpaid family worker but also had a secondary wage or salary job. A person employed only in private households (as a maid, laundress, gardener, babysitter, etc.) who worked for two employers or more during the survey week was not counted as a multiple jobholder. Working for several employers was considered an inherent characteristic of private household work rather than an indication of multiple jobholding. Also excluded were self-employed persons with additional farms or businesses and persons with any additional jobs as unpaid family workers. The primary job is the one at which the greatest number of hours were worked.

Hours of work. The statistics on hours of work are for the actual number of hours worked during the survey week. For persons working in more than one job, information was obtained in this special study on the hours worked on the primary job and on the secondary job.

The total number of hours worked was obtained by adding hours reported separately for the primary job and the secondary job, rather than using the respondent's answer to total hours worked.

Full-time and part-time jobs. Full-time jobs are those at which persons worked 35 hours or more during the survey week, and part-time jobs are those at which persons worked 1 to 34 hours.

Earnings. Earnings on the primary job are the usual weekly money earnings (before deductions for taxes, etc.) received by workers in the form of wages and salaries (including commissions and tips).

Age. The age classification is based on age of the person at last birthday.

[1] For a more complete description of the methodology, see *Concepts and Methods Used in Labor Force Statistics Derived from the Current Population Survey* (BLS Report 463).

Race. The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: white, black, and "other races." The last category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except white and black.

Marital status. Persons are classified into the following categories according to their marital status at the time of interview: single; married, spouse present; and other marital status. The classification "married, spouse present" applies to husband and wife if both are reported as members of the same household even though one may be temporarily absent on business, vacation, on a visit, in a hospital, and the like at the time of interview. The term "other marital status" applies to persons who are married with spouse absent, widowed, or divorced.

Sums of distribution. Sums of individual items, whether absolute numbers or percentages, may not equal totals because of independent rounding of totals and components. Percentage totals, however, are always shown as 100 percent.

Reliability of the estimates

Estimating procedure. The estimating procedure used in this survey inflates weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the 1970 Census of Population and other data on births, deaths, immigration, emigration, and strength of the Armed Forces.

Variability. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to errors of response and reporting. These may be relatively large in the case of persons with irregular attachment to the labor force.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that might occur by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

The following examples illustrate their use. An estimated 819,000 multiple jobholders had at least one agricultural job in May 1976. Table A-1 shows the standard error of 819,000 to be approximately 37,650. Chances are about 2 out of 3 that a complete census would have differed from the sample estimate by less than 37,650. Chances are 19 out of 20 that the difference would have been less than 75,300.

These 819,000 multiple jobholders were 20.7 percent of all moonlighters in May 1976. Table A-2 shows the standard error of 20.7 percent with a base of 3,948,000 to be about 0.9 percent. Consequently, chances are 2 out of 3 that a complete census would have disclosed the figure to be between 19.8 and 21.6 percent, and 19 out of 20 that the figure would have been between 18.9 and 22.5 percent.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding absolute estimates of the numerator of the percentage, particularly if the percentage is large (50 percent or greater).

Table A-1. Standard errors of estimated numbers

(68 chances out of 100; numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error of estimate
50	10
100	13
250	21
500	30
1,000	42
2,500	67
5,000	94
10,000	130
25,000	193
50,000	241

Table A-2. Standard errors of estimated percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percent	Base of estimated percentage (thousands)									
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	75,000
1 or 99	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.	0.1	0.1
2 or 98	1.9	1.2	.8	.6	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1	.1
5 or 95	2.9	1.9	1.3	.9	.6	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1
10 or 90	4.0	2.6	1.8	1.3	.8	.6	.4	.3	.2	.1
15 or 85	4.8	3.0	2.2	1.5	1.0	.7	.5	.3	.2	.1
20 or 80	5.4	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.1	.8	.5	.3	.2	.1
25 or 75	5.8	3.7	2.6	1.8	1.2	.8	.6	.4	.3	.2
35 or 65	6.4	4.1	2.9	2.0	1.3	.9	.6	.4	.3	.2
50	6.7	4.3	3.0	2.1	1.4	1.0	.7	.4	.3	.2

Appendix B. Reference Tables

Table B-1 Personal characteristics of persons with two jobs or more, May 1976

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, marital status, and race	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	Total employed	Persons with 2 jobs or more		Total employed	Persons with 2 jobs or more		Total employed	Persons with 2 jobs or more	
		Number	Percent of employed		Number	Percent of employed		Number	Percent of employed
Age									
Total, 16 years old and over	87,278	3,948	4.5	52,301	3,037	5.8	34,977	911	2.6
16 and 17 years	2,762	78	2.8	1,512	49	3.2	1,250	29	2.3
18 and 19 years	4,336	123	2.8	2,291	71	3.1	2,045	52	2.5
20 to 24 years	12,209	486	4.0	6,724	332	4.9	5,484	154	2.8
25 to 34 years	21,894	1,154	5.3	13,514	890	6.6	8,380	263	3.1
35 to 44 years	16,343	863	5.3	9,962	694	7.0	6,381	169	2.6
45 to 54 years	16,306	736	4.5	9,945	598	6.0	6,361	138	2.2
55 to 64 years	10,696	427	4.0	6,648	344	5.2	4,048	83	2.1
65 years and over	2,731	81	3.0	1,704	58	3.4	1,027	23	2.2
Median age (years)	36.5	36.5	-	37.1	37.5	-	35.5	33.4	-
Marital status									
Single	18,746	651	3.5	10,568	401	3.8	8,178	250	3.1
Married, spouse present	58,437	2,922	5.0	38,177	2,452	6.4	20,260	470	2.3
Other marital status[1]	10,095	375	3.7	3,556	184	5.2	6,539	191	2.9
Race									
White	77,837	3,685	4.7	47,155	2,851	6.0	30,682	834	2.7
Black and other	9,442	263	2.8	5,146	186	3.6	4,296	77	1.8

[1] Includes widowed, divorced, and married, spouse absent.

Table B-2. Industry group and class of worker of secondary job, by industry group and class of worker of primary job, for persons with two jobs or more, May 1976

(Percent distribution)

Industry group and class of worker of primary job	Secondary job: Total	Agriculture: Wage and salary workers	Agriculture: Self-employed workers	Nonagricultural industries: Wage and salary workers: Total[1]	Construction	Manufacturing: Durable goods	Manufacturing: Nondurable goods	Transportation and public utilities
All persons with 2 jobs or more	100.0	2.5	14.5	64.2	3.2	1.6	2.3	4.4
Agriculture[2]	100.0	17.2	10.1	72.6	7.6	4.6	4.0	17.7
Wage and salary workers	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-employed workers	100.0	14.8	(3)	85.2	12.0	5.9	4.2	18.7
Nonagricultural industries[2]	100.0	1.8	14.8	63.8	2.9	1.4	2.3	3.7
Wage and salary workers	100.0	1.6	15.6	61.9	3.0	1.4	2.2	3.1
Construction	100.0	2.5	21.3	57.3	22.3	1.0	1.9	3.4
Manufacturing	100.0	2.8	26.5	48.4	2.4	2.0	2.7	3.1
Durable goods	100.0	1.5	28.3	46.5	3.0	2.7	-	3.0
Nondurable goods	100.0	4.6	24.1	50.9	1.6	1.1	6.4	3.1
Transportation and public utilities	100.0	0.6	31.2	48.2	2.6	.7	-	9.6
Wholesale and retail trade	100.0	1.9	10.3	68.5	2.0	1.7	2.3	3.1
Wholesale	100.0	3.2	16.1	63.8	1.1	-	4.6	2.3
Retail	100.0	1.5	8.3	70.1	2.3	2.3	1.6	3.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100.0	-	14.2	64.0	2.9	-	2.2	.9
Services	100.0	1.2	7.6	70.7	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.8
Educational	100.0	-	9.8	70.3	1.1	.6	1.2	.6
Other	100.0	2.2	5.9	71.1	1.2	1.5	2.6	2.6
Public administration	100.0	1.3	14.1	62.3	2.8	2.6	3.0	4.8
Federal	100.0	1.6	16.8	64.8	1.6	-	1.6	4.8
State and local	100.0	1.2	12.9	61.0	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.7
Self-employed workers	100.0	3.8	(3)	96.2	2.4	1.5	3.3	13.5

Industry group and class of worker of primary job	Nonagricultural industries—Continued: Wage and salary workers—Continued: Trade: Wholesale	Trade: Retail	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Service: Educational	Service: Other	Public administration: Federal	Public administration: State and local	Self employed workers
All persons with 2 jobs or more	1.8	14.2	4.3	3.4	23.9	1.3	3.8	18.7
Agriculture[2]	3.0	9.8	3.4	.8	12.0	3.1	6.4	-
Wage and salary workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-employed workers	5.3	10.2	4.0	1.4	10.0	5.4	8.2	(3)
Nonagricultural industries[2]	1.7	14.4	4.3	3.5	24.6	1.3	3.7	19.7
Wages and salary workers[4]	1.6	15.1	4.2	3.2	23.6	1.1	3.2	20.9
Construction	-	11.0	1.8	-	7.3	-	8.6	19.0
Manufacturing	.9	13.3	3.5	3.1	12.9	1.1	3.1	22.3
Durable goods	.4	16.0	2.5	3.1	11.4	.4	3.9	23.7
Nondurable goods	1.6	9.8	4.9	3.0	14.7	2.0	2.0	20.4
Transportation and public utilities	2.1	7.1	3.4	5.6	14.3	.7	2.0	19.9
Wholesale and retail trade	3.7	24.9	5.1	4.2	18.2	1.4	2.1	19.3
Wholesale	11.0	18.1	6.6	4.6	14.6	1.1	-	16.9
Retail	1.1	27.2	4.5	4.0	19.5	1.6	2.8	20.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.0	26.4	4.4	2.0	14.9	3.1	6.3	21.7
Services	1.1	12.8	3.5	3.5	40.4	1.0	2.4	20.4
Educational	.8	15.0	3.0	4.3	41.3	.8	1.5	19.9
Other	1.3	10.9	4.0	2.9	39.9	1.0	3.2	20.9
Public administration	1.6	14.6	8.0	2.1	15.7	1.7	5.2	22.4
Federal	1.6	18.4	10.4	4.0	17.6	1.6	3.2	16.8
State and local	1.8	12.6	6.7	1.2	15.0	1.8	6.0	24.9
Self-employed workers	4.1	3.6	6.4	8.5	38.5	2.3	12.0	(3)

[1] Includes wage and salary workers in mining, not shown separately.
[2] Includes unpaid family workers, not shown separately.
[3] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.
[4] Self-employed persons with a secondary farm or business, but no wage or salary job, were not counted as multiple job holders.

Table B-3. Industry group and class of worker of primary and secondary jobs, for persons with two jobs or more, by sex, May 1976

Industry and class of worker	Persons with 2 jobs or more											
	Both sexes				Men				Women			
	Industry of primary job		Percent distribution by industry of—		Industry of primary job		Percent distribution by industry of—		Industry of primary job		Percent distribution by industry of—	
	Number (thousands)	Multiple job holding rate[1]	Primary job	Secondary job	Number (thousands)	Multiple job holding rate[1]	Primary job	Secondary job	Number (thousands)	Multiple job holding rate[1]	Primary job	Secondary job
All industries	3,948	4.5	100.0	100.0	3,037	5.8	100.0	100.0	911	2.6	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	199	5.8	5.0	17.1	177	6.1	5.8	21.2	22	3.5	2.4	3.2
Wage and salary workers	64	4.9	1.6	2.5	52	4.8	1.7	2.9	12	5.2	1.3	1.2
Self-employed workers	113	6.7	2.9	14.5	112	6.8	3.7	18.3	1	1.0	.1	2.1
Unpaid family workers	22	5.2	.6	(2)	13	8.4	.4	(2)	9	3.1	1.0	(2)
Nonagricultural industries	3,749	4.5	95.0	82.9	2,860	5.8	94.2	78.8	889	2.6	97.6	96.8
Wage and salary workers	3,541	4.6	89.7	64.2	2,700	6.0	88.9	59.4	841	2.6	92.3	80.2
Mining	37	5.0	.9	.1	37	5.5	1.2	.1	-	-	-	-
Construction	182	4.4	4.6	3.2	176	4.5	5.8	3.7	6	2.4	.7	1.3
Manufacturing	720	3.7	18.2	4.0	652	4.7	21.5	4.3	68	1.2	7.5	2.7
Durable goods	411	3.5	10.4	1.6	380	4.2	12.5	1.8	31	1.1	3.4	1.0
Nondurable goods	309	3.9	7.8	2.4	272	5.6	9.0	2.5	37	1.2	4.1	1.8
Transportation and public utilities	236	4.5	6.0	4.4	221	5.3	7.3	5.3	15	1.3	1.6	1.3
Wholesale and retail trade	582	3.6	14.7	16.0	406	4.5	13.4	13.4	176	2.5	19.3	24.6
Wholesale	148	4.5	3.7	1.7	129	5.2	4.2	1.8	19	2.4	2.1	1.4
Retail	434	3.4	11.0	14.2	277	4.3	9.1	11.5	157	2.5	17.2	23.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	155	3.5	3.9	4.3	97	4.9	3.2	4.5	58	2.4	6.4	3.5
Services	1,246	5.6	31.6	27.3	792	9.5	26.1	22.4	454	3.2	49.8	43.6
Private household	55	4.1	1.4	3.1	9	3.8	.3	1.2	46	4.2	5.0	9.3
Business and repair	112	4.9	2.8	3.4	88	5.7	2.9	2.9	24	3.1	2.6	4.8
Educational services	562	7.4	14.2	7.1	385	14.4	12.7	6.3	177	3.6	19.4	9.9
Professional services, except education	397	4.6	10.1	8.8	230	8.7	7.6	7.2	167	2.8	18.3	14.2
All other services	119	4.7	3.0	4.9	80	6.7	2.6	4.7	39	2.9	4.3	5.4
Public administration	383	8.0	9.7	5.2	318	9.8	10.5	5.8	65	4.2	7.1	3.2
Postal service	41	5.8	1.0	.2	36	6.3	1.2	.2	5	3.9	.5	.1
Other Federal	82	5.2	2.1	1.1	57	5.7	1.9	1.3	25	4.3	2.7	.7
State and local	260	10.4	6.6	3.9	225	13.4	7.4	4.3	35	4.2	3.8	2.4
Self-employed workers	204	3.4	5.2	18.7	158	3.7	5.2	19.4	46	2.9	5.0	16.5
Unpaid family workers	5	1.0	.1	(3)	2	(3)	.1	(3)	3	.7	.3	(3)

[1] Persons with 2 jobs or more as percent of total employed in each industry. Total employed is sum of single jobholders and those with 2 jobs or more whose primary job is in that industry.

[2] Persons whose only extra job was as an unpaid family worker were not counted as multiple jobholders.

[3] Rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table B-4. Occupation of primary and secondary jobs for persons with two jobs or more, by sex, May 1976

Occupation group	Persons with 2 jobs or more											
	Both sexes				Men				Women			
	Occupation of primary job		Percent distribution by occupation of—		Occupation of primary job		Percent distribution by occupation of—		Occupation of primary job		Percent distribution by occupation of—	
	Number (thousands)	Multiple job holding rate[1]	Primary job	Secondary job	Number (thousands)	Multiple job holding rate[1]	Primary job	Secondary job	Number (thousands)	Multiple job holding rate[1]	Primary job	Secondary job
All occupations	3,948	4.5	100.0	100.0	3,037	5.8	100.0	100.0	911	2.6	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	965	7.3	24.4	21.8	737	9.6	24.3	21.3	228	4.1	25.0	23.7
Engineers	45	3.9	1.1	.3	45	4.0	1.5	.4	-	-	-	-
Medical and other health workers	121	5.3	3.1	3.6	88	10.9	2.9	3.6	34	2.3	3.7	3.6
Teachers, except college	298	9.0	7.5	3.5	177	17.8	5.8	2.3	121	5.2	13.3	7.8
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers	500	7.7	12.7	14.3	427	9.0	14.1	15.0	74	4.2	8.1	12.1
Managers and administrators, except farm	460	5.0	11.7	10.7	407	5.6	13.4	12.2	53	2.7	5.8	5.9
Sales workers	192	3.5	4.9	8.8	153	4.8	5.0	7.8	39	1.7	4.3	12.2
Retail trade	87	2.9	2.2	5.3	60	5.3	2.0	3.8	27	1.4	3.0	10.2
Other sales workers	105	4.2	2.7	3.5	92	4.5	3.0	4.0	13	3.1	1.4	1.9
Clerical and kindred workers	542	3.5	13.7	6.9	225	6.8	7.4	2.9	317	2.6	34.8	20.3
Craft and kindred workers	489	4.3	12.4	8.1	476	4.5	15.7	10.1	13	2.3	1.4	1.4
Carpenters and construction craft workers	143	4.4	3.6	3.1	142	4.4	4.7	4.1	2	(2)	.2	-
Mechanics and repairers	123	4.1	3.1	.9	123	4.2	4.1	1.2	-	-	-	-
Other craft and kindred workers	223	4.5	5.6	4.1	211	4.7	6.9	4.8	12	2.4	1.3	1.4
Operatives, except transport	285	7.8	7.2	3.5	252	4.1	8.3	3.8	32	.8	3.5	2.7
Motor vehicle equipment	19	4.1	.5	-	19	4.8	.6	-	-	-	-	-
Other durable goods	106	2.6	2.7	.7	96	3.6	3.2	.8	10	.7	1.1	.1
Nondurable goods	79	2.5	2.0	.4	68	4.9	2.2	..4	11	.6	1.2	.3
All other	80	3.5	2.0	2.5	69	4.0	2.3	2.5	11	1.8	1.2	2.3
Transport equipment operatives	154	4.7	3.9	4.1	150	4.9	4.9	4.9	3	1.5	.3	1.2
Drivers and delivery workers	132	4.8	3.3	4.0	129	5.1	4.2	4.8	3	1.6	.3	1.2
Other transport equipment operatives	21	3.9	.5	.1	21	4.0	.7	.1	-	-	-	-
Laborers, except farm	167	3.8	4.2	5.1	164	4.2	5.4	6.7	3	.7	.3	.8
Private household workers	43	4.0	1.1	2.0	2	(2)	.1	..1	41	3.9	4.5	8.6
Service workers, except private household	476	4.4	12.1	13.0	315	6.9	10.4	10.8	160	2.5	17.6	20.1
Cleaning service	110	4.8	2.8	3.3	93	6.0	3.1	3.3	17	2.2	1.9	3.5
Food service	116	3.0	2.9	4.6	49	4.1	1.6	2.7	67	2.5	7.4	10.3
Health service	50	2.8	1.3	.8	8	4.7	.3	.4	41	2.6	4.5	2.3
Personal service	54	3.5	1.4	1.4	21	5.3	.7	.8	33	2.8	3.6	3.6
Protective service	147	11.2	3.7	2.8	144	11.7	4.7	3.7	3	3.4	.3	.2
Farmers and farm managers	108	6.9	2.7	13.7	106	7.2	3.5	17.3	2	(2)	.2	2.0
Farm laborers and supervisors	68	5.0	1.7	2.0	49	5.1	1.6	2.2	19	4.8	2.1	1.0

[1] Persons with 2 jobs or more as percent of total employed in each occupation. Total employed is sum of single jobholders and those with 2 jobs or more whose primary job is in that occupation.

[2] Rates not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table B-5. Occupation and class of worker of primary and secondary jobs, for persons with two jobs or more, May 1976

(Percent distribution)

Major occupation group	Occupation of primary job				Occupation of secondary job			
	Total	Wage and salary in primary job		Self-employed in primary job, wage and salary in secondary job	Total	Wage and salary in primary job		Self-employed in primary job, wage and salary in secondary job
		Wage and salary in secondary job[1]	Self-employed in secondary job			Wage and salary in secondary job[1]	Self-employed in secondary job	
All occupation groups:								
Number (thousands)	3,948	2,292	1,312	317	3,948	2,292	1,312	317
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	24.4	25.7	22.7	24.6	21.8	23.5	18.0	27.7
Managers and administrators, except farm	11.7	10.1	13.3	16.4	10.7	8.4	13.9	14.5
Sales workers	4.9	4.4	5.1	7.6	8.8	11.2	5.4	5.7
Clerical and kindred workers	13.7	17.0	11.1	1.9	6.9	10.4	1.4	5.0
Craft and kindred workers	12.4	10.6	17.5	5.4	8.1	6.7	11.4	5.7
Operatives, except transport	7.2	6.5	10.0	1.6	3.5	4.1	2.1	5.7
Transport equipment operatives	3.9	3.1	6.0	.6	4.1	4.5	1.4	11.4
Laborers, except farm	4.2	4.2	4.6	3.2	5.3	6.1	3.1	8.2
Private household workers	1.1	1.7	.4	-	2.0	3.3	-	.6
Service workers, except private household	12.1	15.3	8.2	5.7	13.0	19.6	1.9	9.5
Farmers and farm managers	2.7	[2]	.1	33.1	13.7	-	41.3	-
Farm laborers and supervisors	1.7	1.4	1.1	-	2.0	2.3	.2	6.3

[1] Includes a small number of persons who are unpaid family workers on their primary job and wage and salary workers on their secondary job.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

Table B-6. Major occupation group of secondary job, by major occupation group of primary job, for persons with two jobs or more, May 1976

(Percent distribution)

Major occupation group of primary job	Secondary job												
	All occupation groups	Professional, technical, and kindred workers	Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical and kindred workers	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives, except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Laborers, except farm	Private household workers	Service workers, except private household	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and supervisors
All occupation groups	100.0	21.8	10.7	8.8	6.9	8.1	3.5	4.1	5.3	2.0	13.0	13.7	2.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	100.0	56.3	8.7	7.2	3.3	5.2	1.0	.7	2.1	.9	7.2	7.2	.3
Manager and administrators, except farm	100.0	22.0	26.7	7.2	7.8	6.3	2.2	1.5	3.0	-	6.3	15.9	1.1
Sales workers	100.0	9.4	16.7	25.5	8.3	5.7	4.2	1.0	4.2	1.6	10.9	11.5	1.0
Clerical and kindred workers	100.0	15.1	10.7	14.9	22.1	2.2	2.8	3.3	6.3	2.2	14.8	8.3	.6
Craft and kindred workers	100.0	8.4	8.8	5.1	2.2	23.7	3.9	3.5	5.9	-	9.6	26.2	2.5
Operatives, except transport	100.0	4.9	6.3	1.8	7.4	8.4	10.2	7.4	7.4	1.8	18.2	24.7	1.8
Transport equipment operatives	100.0	7.2	7.8	5.2	-	7.8	4.6	13.7	7.8	-	11.8	32.0	2.0
Laborers, except farm	100.0	6.0	4.8	7.8	3.0	5.4	3.0	1.8	23.5	1.2	13.8	22.2	7.2
Private household workers	[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service workers, except private household	100.0	7.8	4.8	10.9	5.7	7.8	5.0	6.3	7.6	4.0	32.2	6.5	1.1
Farmers and farm managers	100.0	4.7	15.9	7.5	.9	13.1	8.4	21.5	7.5	-	7.5	.9	12.1
Farm laborers and supervisors	[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table B-7. Total hours worked, by industry and class of worker of primary job, for persons at work at two jobs or more, May 1976

(Percent distribution)

Industry and class of worker of primary job	Total at work at 2 jobs or more	Total hours worked					
		1 to 34	35 to 40	41 to 48	49 to 54	55 to 59	60 or more
All industries	100.0	12.3	8.3	19.5	14.7	11.0	34.2
Agriculture[1]	100.0	15.9	13.3	9.2	10.4	7.3	43.9
Wage and salary workers	([2])	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-employed workers	100.0	7.2	8.6	5.9	14.2	6.0	58.1
Nonagricultural industries	100.0	12.2	8.1	20.0	15.0	11.2	33.6
Wage and salary workers[3]	100.0	11.6	7.8	20.3	15.3	11.4	33.5
Construction	100.0	8.3	11.5	18.6	19.0	11.1	31.6
Manufacturing	100.0	4.4	3.1	16.5	15.5	15.1	45.3
Durable goods	100.0	3.0	3.2	18.0	14.8	12.7	48.3
Nondurable goods	100.0	6.3	3.1	14.5	16.5	18.5	41.2
Transportation and public utilities	100.0	5.5	6.5	25.8	13.2	9.7	39.3
Wholesale and retail trade	100.0	18.4	9.6	15.3	14.6	13.3	28.9
Wholesale	100.0	6.2	7.9	16.1	14.7	14.6	40.6
Retail	100.0	22.5	10.1	15.0	14.6	12.9	25.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	100.0	8.4	5.6	25.7	18.7	10.7	31.0
Services	100.0	17.2	9.9	23.3	14.9	8.8	25.8
Educational services	100.0	12.9	8.4	28.2	15.0	8.6	26.9
Other services	100.0	21.0	11.3	19.0	14.8	9.0	24.7
Public administration	100.0	3.9	6.7	21.4	15.1	11.9	41.1
Federal	100.0	5.1	5.1	22.4	24.5	13.3	29.6
State and local	100.0	3.4	7.3	20.8	10.9	11.4	46.2
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	100.0	22.5	13.8	13.1	8.8	6.3	35.6

[1] Includes a small number of unpaid family workers, not shown separately.
[2] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.
[3] Includes a small number of workers in mining, not shown separately.

Table B-8. Hours worked at secondary job, by industry and class of worker of primary job, for persons at work at two jobs or more, May 1976

(Percent distribution)

Industry and class of worker of primary job	Total at work at 2 jobs or more	Hours worked at secondary job					
		1 to 7	8 to 14	15 to 21	22 to 34	35 or more	Median hours
All industries	100.0	27.8	26.3	26.6	12.3	6.9	13
Agriculture[1]	100.0	24.9	31.1	23.3	11.9	8.8	13
Wage and salary workers	([2])	-	-	-	-	-	([2])
Self-employed workers	100.0	20.5	27.8	27.3	13.6	10.9	15
Nonagricultural industries	100.0	27.9	26.1	26.8	12.4	6.8	13
Wage and salary workers[3]	100.0	27.6	26.0	27.3	12.3	6.7	14
Construction	100.0	23.1	25.6	35.7	11.0	4.6	15
Manufacturing	100.0	22.0	22.2	32.1	13.9	9.7	16
Durable goods	100.0	20.1	23.4	31.8	15.4	9.3	16
Nondurable goods	100.0	24.7	20.7	32.6	11.7	10.3	15
Transportation and public utilites	100.0	23.0	21.1	25.6	18.0	12.2	16
Wholesale and retail trade	100.0	27.0	28.8	29.5	9.6	5.2	13
Wholesale	100.0	19.5	27.9	28.7	13.5	10.4	15
Retail	100.0	29.5	29.0	29.7	8.3	3.5	12
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100.0	23.9	29.4	29.3	13.0	4.3	14
Services	100.0	35.6	27.9	20.6	10.5	5.4	11
Educational services	100.0	34.7	30.1	17.6	11.4	6.3	11
Other services	100.0	36.3	26.1	23.2	9.7	4.6	12
Public administration	100.0	20.7	23.5	32.1	16.8	7.0	16
Federal	100.0	21.2	37.4	23.2	13.1	5.1	13
State and local	100.0	20.3	17.3	36.0	18.5	8.0	17
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	100.0	33.1	28.2	17.5	12.8	8.4	12

[1] Includes a small number of unpaid family workers, not shown separately.
[2] Percent and median hours not shown where base is less than 75,000.
[3] Includes a small number of workers in mining, not shown separately.

Table B-9. Hours worked at secondary job, by industry and class of worker of secondary job, for persons at work at two jobs or more, May 1976

(Percent distribution)

Industry and class of worker of secondary job	Total at work at 2 jobs or more	Hours worked at secondary job					
		1 to 7	8 to 14	15 to 21	22 to 34	35 or more	Median hours
All industries	100.0	27.8	26.3	26.6	12.3	6.9	13
Agriculture	100.0	16.5	25.3	31.5	16.5	10.2	16
Wage and salary workers	100.0	30.3	39.1	18.3	7.3	5.0	11
Self-employed workers	100.0	14.3	23.1	33.6	18.0	11.1	17
Nonagricultural industries	100.0	30.3	26.6	25.6	11.4	6.2	13
Wage and salary workers[1]	100.0	28.8	28.4	25.4	11.3	6.2	13
Construction	100.0	22.8	25.4	36.2	7.1	8.5	15
Manufacturing	100.0	23.8	26.9	24.7	14.4	10.2	14
Durable goods	([2])	-	-	-	-	-	([2])
Nondurable goods	([2])	-	-	-	-	-	([2])
Transportation and public utilities	100.0	15.3	32.3	28.3	18.4	5.8	15
Wholesale and retail trade	100.0	18.3	32.9	29.0	13.2	6.6	14
Wholesale	([2])	-	-	-	-	-	([2])
Retail	100.0	17.8	32.7	29.6	13.4	6.6	14
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100.0	30.9	29.0	22.8	10.2	7.1	12
Services	100.0	38.7	26.1	20.7	9.5	5.1	11
Private household	100.0	52.2	26.7	11.8	3.4	5.9	7
Business and repair	100.0	21.4	25.8	29.5	10.6	12.7	15
Educational services	100.0	43.6	32.6	12.5	6.9	4.3	9
Other services	100.0	37.1	22.5	25.0	12.1	3.1	12
Public administration	100.0	25.5	25.5	31.9	10.9	6.2	14
Federal	([2])	-	-	-	-	-	([2])
State and local	100.0	27.0	23.9	31.9	9.2	8.0	14
Self-employed workers	100.0	35.5	20.4	26.1	11.7	6.2	12

[1] Includes a small number of workers in mining, not shown separately.

[2] Percent and median hours not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table B-10. Hours worked at secondary job, by occupation of secondary job, for persons at work at two jobs or more, May 1976

(Percent distribution)

Major occupation group of secondary job	Total at work at 2 jobs or more	Hours worked at secondary job					
		1 to 7	8 to 14	15 to 21	22 to 34	35 or more	Median hours
Total	100.0	27.8	26.3	26.6	12.3	6.9	13
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	100.0	42.4	24.7	20.9	9.4	2.6	10
Managers and administrators, except farm	100.0	28.5	22.7	25.6	16.0	7.2	14
Sales workers	100.0	28.7	32.5	23.7	12.1	3.1	12
Clerical and kindred workers	100.0	28.7	30.3	30.4	4.9	5.7	12
Craft and kindred workers	100.0	15.4	25.8	34.6	14.8	9.4	16
Operatives, except transport	100.0	23.8	27.3	28.7	10.5	9.7	14
Transport equipment operatives	100.0	15.5	30.1	32.9	19.0	2.4	15
Laborers, except farm	100.0	31.8	27.7	20.7	9.4	10.4	12
Service workers, including private household	100.0	27.9	26.6	25.0	11.0	9.4	13
Farmers and farm managers	100.0	14.4	22.6	33.4	18.0	11.6	17
Farm laborers and supervisors	100.0	26.6	38.3	23.7	7.1	4.3	12

Table B-11. Hours worked at secondary job, for persons at work at two jobs or more, by age, sex, and race, May 1976

(Percent distribution)

Age, sex, and race	Total at work at 2 jobs or more	Hours worked at secondary job					
		1 to 7	8 to 14	15 to 21	22 to 34	35 or more	Median hours
BOTH SEXES							
Total, 16 years old and over	100.0	27.8	26.3	26.6	12.3	6.9	13
White	100.0	28.2	26.1	26.4	12.4	6.9	13
Black and other	100.0	21.2	30.1	29.7	12.0	7.0	14
16 to 24 years	100.0	31.7	28.1	26.7	8.3	5.3	12
16 to 19 years	100.0	41.7	29.1	22.3	4.6	2.2	9
20 to 24 years	100.0	27.5	27.6	28.5	9.8	6.5	13
25 to 34 years	100.0	27.4	24.0	30.3	10.5	7.7	14
35 to 44 years	100.0	24.8	26.1	25.0	17.0	7.0	14
45 to 54 years	100.0	21.7	27.6	29.3	13.3	8.2	15
55 years and over	100.0	37.6	27.9	16.9	12.6	5.1	11
55 to 64 years	100.0	37.2	26.1	17.1	13.9	5.6	11
65 years and over	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
MEN							
Total, 16 years old and over	100.0	25.1	24.9	28.0	14.3	7.7	14
White	100.0	25.4	24.9	27.8	14.2	7.7	14
Black and other	100.0	20.7	26.1	31.0	15.1	7.1	15
WOMEN							
Total, 16 years old and over	100.0	36.6	30.9	22.1	5.9	4.5	11
White	100.0	37.8	30.0	21.7	6.1	4.2	11
Black and other	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)

[1] Percent and median not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table B-12. Hours worked at primary job, for persons with two jobs or more, by industry and class of worker of primary job, May 1976

(Percent distribution)

Industry and class of worker of primary job	Total with 2 jobs or more	Hours worked at primary job					
		1 to 21	22 to 34	35 to 39	40	41 to 48	49 or more
All industries	100.0	14.4	12.3	7.0	40.0	12.1	14.2
Agriculture[1]	100.0	19.2	16.4	6.7	13.8	10.5	33.4
Wage and salary workers	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-employed workers	100.0	8.8	14.6	4.9	16.5	14.5	40.7
Nonagricultural industries	100.0	14.1	12.0	7.1	41.3	12.3	13.2
Wage and salary workers[3]	100.0	13.3	11.9	7.1	43.0	12.6	12.1
Construction	100.0	10.0	18.6	2.5	42.0	15.9	11.0
Manufacturing	100.0	5.3	5.7	4.3	54.8	16.8	13.3
Durable goods	100.0	2.7	6.2	2.5	59.7	18.6	10.2
Nondurable goods	100.0	8.7	4.8	6.7	48.0	14.3	17.5
Transportation and public utilities	100.0	12.2	8.3	4.8	55.4	8.5	10.7
Wholesale and retail trade	100.0	20.0	14.2	6.0	30.2	14.8	15.0
Wholesale	100.0	8.6	6.6	3.4	50.1	11.7	19.6
Retail	100.0	23.9	16.7	6.9	23.3	15.8	13.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100.0	11.3	16.2	16.1	35.2	11.7	9.6
Services	100.0	18.1	15.2	9.2	38.2	9.1	10.2
Educational services	100.0	13.9	13.8	12.2	42.5	7.6	10.0
Other services	100.0	21.7	16.3	6.7	34.7	10.3	10.3
Public administration	100.0	7.2	7.4	7.0	50.9	13.3	14.2
Federal	100.0	8.3	7.4	5.8	59.5	12.4	6.6
State and local	100.0	6.7	7.7	7.5	46.7	13.6	17.9
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	100.0	27.8	14.7	7.6	11.7	5.6	32.6

[1] Includes a small number of unpaid family workers, not shown separately.

[2] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[3] Includes a small number of workers in mining, not shown separately.

Table B-13. Hours worked at primary job, for persons with two jobs or more, by occupation group of primary job, May 1976

(Percent distribution)

Occupation group of primary job	Total with 2 jobs or more	Hours worked at primary job					
		1 to 21	22 to 34	35 to 39	40	41 to 48	49 or more
All occupations	100.0	14.4	12.3	7.0	40.0	12.1	14.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	100.0	13.7	14.1	9.1	40.7	10.1	12.2
Teachers except college	100.0	12.3	15.4	13.9	42.1	7.5	8.7
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers	100.0	14.3	13.5	6.9	40.1	11.3	13.9
Managers and administrators, except farm	100.0	4.0	4.7	7.9	43.3	13.4	26.7
Sales workers	100.0	17.7	13.8	3.6	30.6	15.7	18.6
Clerical and kindred workers	100.0	18.7	13.7	9.6	43.6	9.7	4.7
Craft and kindred workers	100.0	4.8	10.9	2.8	50.7	17.4	13.3
Carpenters and contruction craft workers	100.0	6.9	22.9	3.4	45.5	12.7	8.7
Mechanics and repairers	100.0	5.6	7.1	1.1	52.7	19.2	14.2
Other craft and kindred workers	100.0	2.7	4.9	3.8	53.1	19.5	16.1
Operatives, except transport	100.0	8.0	12.8	8.2	45.5	15.2	10.3
Transport equipment operatives	100.0	18.9	7.5	5.5	36.8	14.0	17.3
Drivers and delivery workers	100.0	22.0	8.7	3.8	36.3	12.5	16.5
Other transport equipment operatives	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laborers, except farm	100.0	22.7	10.9	6.2	41.2	7.8	11.1
Service workers, including private household	100.0	26.7	14.8	5.2	31.5	10.4	11.4
Farmers and farm managers	100.0	5.8	13.4	5.0	16.9	14.7	44.2
Farm Laborers and supervisors	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table B-14. Multiple jobholding rates for all men and married men, 20 to 64 years old, by usual weekly wage or salary earnings on primary job and age, May 1976

Age	Total	Usual weekly wage or salary earnings on primary job				
		Under $60	$60 to $99	$100 to $149	$150 to $199	$200 and over
All men, 20 to 64 years old	6.3	4.1	7.0	6.0	6.1	6.4
20 to 34 years	6.1	5.8	6.0	5.8	6.3	6.2
20 to 24 years	5.0	6.1	2.7	5.5	5.8	3.9
25 to 34 years	6.7	4.9	11.5	6.1	6.6	6.6
35 to 44 years	7.4	3.4	9.9	6.4	5.6	7.8
45 to 64 years	5.8	1.8	9.2	6.5	6.2	5.7
45 to 54 years	6.2	3.4	8.8	6.3	6.0	6.3
55 to 64 years	5.2	.8	9.7	6.7	6.4	4.7
Married men [1] 20 to 64 years old	6.8	4.0	11.3	7.0	6.7	6.7
20 to 34 years	6.8	2.2	9.8	6.6	6.9	6.7
20 to 24 years	5.2	8.7	2.7	6.9	5.9	3.7
25 to 34 years	7.2	5.6	16.0	6.2	7.3	7.2
35 to 44 years	7.7	4.3	13.5	7.0	6.1	7.9
45 to 64 years	6.2	2.1	12.1	7.6	6.9	5.9
45 to 54 years	6.6	4.6	12.1	7.3	6.9	6.4
55 to 64 years	5.5	.9	12.2	7.9	7.0	4.9

[1] Married, spouse present.

Following is a list of Special Labor Force Reports which may be obtained, while the supply lasts, upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or to any of its regional offices.

Number	
155	Employment of High School Graduates and Dropouts, October 1972
156	The U.S. Labor Force: Projections to 1990
157	Job Losers, Leavers, and Entrants: Traits and Trends
158	Young Workers: In School and Out
159	Going Back to School at 35
160	Education of Workers: Projections to 1990
161	Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1973
162	Work Experience of the Population in March 1972
163	Employment and Unemployment in 1973
164	Marital and Family Characteristics of the Labor Force in March 1973
165	Children of Working Mothers, March 1973
166	Multiple Jobholding, May 1973
167	Job Situation of Vietnam-era Veterans
168	Employment of High School Graduates and Dropouts, 1973
169	Employment of Recent College Graduates, October 1972
170	Employment of School-Age Youth, October 1973
171	Work Experience of the Population, 1973
172	Job Tenure of Workers, January 1973
173	Marital and Family Characteristics of the Labor Force, March 1974
174	Children of Working Mothers, March 1974
175	Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1974
176	Occupational Mobility of Workers
177	Multiple Jobholding in May 1974
178	Employment and Unemployment in 1974
179	Trends in Overtime Hours and Pay, 1969-74
180	Students, Graduates, and Dropouts in the Labor Market, October 1974
181	Work Experience of the Population, 1974
182	Multiple Jobholders in May 1975
183	Marital and Family Characteristics of the Labor Force, March 1975
184	Going Back to School at 35 and Over
185	Employment and Unemployment During 1975
186	Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1975
187	Length of Working Life for Men and Women, 1970
188	Long Workweeks and Premium Pay
189	Families and the Rise of Working Wives--An Overview
190	Women Who Head Families: A Socioeconomic Analysis
191	Students, Graduates, and Dropouts in the Labor Market, October 1975
192	Work Experience of the Population, 1975
193	Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1976
194	Multiple Jobholders, May 1976
195	Weekly and Hourly Earnings Data from the Current Population Survey
196	Long Hours and Premium Pay, May 1976

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